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On the Farm.
Roosters crowing,
Cattle lowing,
Hens clucking,
Horses neighing,
Peacocks in plumage of splendor screaming.
In the morning,
At the dawn
Rising early,
Beating the dew,
The master regulating teaming.
Oxen feeding,
Weather heading,
Bright or hazy,
Milking dairy,
Queen of the field, pride of the dairy.
Then comes Light-face,
Then comes Bright-face,
The blackberry,
And Red Cherry,
The milkmaid, meadow fairy,
Ripe fruit tumbling,
Farmers grumbling,
Corn unfolding,
Worm scolding,
And disappointed man "pouting."
When the cream of
Selling teaming
To the cheese press,
The milk weighs less,
But there may be a brook trout in
Ah! the night time
Brings the bright time,
When harsh noise
And loud voices
Are drowned in deep seas of slumber.
The whip-crack will
Not be still;
Sheep appearing
Without feeding,
For stripes for poor "Will" without a number
In thickets hid,
The katydid
Wakes to tell us
She is jealous;
It may be fiction, of flirtations
Of some couple
Who when she met
Sweet Kate fair
Out in the air,
Said some things with palpitations.
—George W. Bungay, in *Temperance Banner*.

THE MISTAKE GARNET MADE.

A little, low-browed, yellow cottage, steeply nestled 'neath a canopy of branching hemlocks. Here dwelt Mrs. Darley, or the Widow Darley, as she was commonly called by the inhabitants of Linden. Here, since the departure of her niece, Garnet, her brother Robert's child, for the city to learn the dressmaker's trade, which event occurred a couple of years ago, she had lived alone, subsisting on the produce she raised on the few acres of ground attached to the cottage, which she managed to sell or barter away for groceries at a thriving little store in the town. Day was fast verging into dusk. Indeed, for some time twilight had lain gray upon the scene, and only a silver line kissed the purple tops of the distant mountain. The Widow Darley sat by the window busily engaged in darning a wretched-looking stocking over a mammoth sock orange, bemoaning with her every stitch her recent attack of rheumatism, which confined her to the house, when she was thoroughly conscious of the fact that her services were needed out doors. Now was the time to dig her potatoes, now the time to gather certain apples and—everything in fact; and here she was, not only unable to get about, but so heavily trammelled by debts that she found it impossible to secure the assistance so much needed.

"Well, I declare!" This exclamation was caused by the rumbling old stage coach, that daily passed her house, stopping at the front gate, from which alighted her niece, who ran lightly up the walk and into the house followed by a strongly-built man, bearing on his shoulder a good-sized trunk, which he deposited in the hall ere making his exit.

"How do you do, Aunt Sam?" with a lug and a kiss. "Not a slave to rheumatism, I hope."

"Yes," replied Widow Darley, who, by the way, was a tiny woman of fifty, with a face not unlike the wrinkled apple that grew on the tree in the garden. "But, my dear, you haven't been home for some time. You haven't surely been sent adrift?"

"Yes, aunt," a tremor of pain throbbing her voice in spite of her efforts to appear unconcerned. "I have been dull, and Madam Brown has so little work that she deemed it expedient to dispense with the services of those girls who proved the most competent. I, being the least skillful of the three, was discharged without regret. Most summarily she dismissed me, withholding the few quaint words of commendation she cringingly bestowed upon the others. I have no taste for dressmaking, and am termed a regular botch. Not a very good recommendation to help secure another situation, eh? But, never mind, aunt. I see that you are at home. How are things prospering?"

"Not at all," in her most dolorous tone; "the place is fairly weighed down with mortgages, and for ought I know to the contrary, Mr. Lincoln may close any day. Yes, any day may find us without shelter. Our lender is about empty and there is no money to replenish it; all of the flour has been scraped from the barrel, and to-day I was obliged to borrow a pailful from Jane Gray; then, too, there is not a tea-leaf in the cupboard and I do not know how to exist without my cup of tea. I meant to have dug a few bushels of potatoes and got Mr. Denver's horse to go to obtain some of the things I cannot get along without, but I am good for nothing—good for nothing!" with a profound sigh.

"Never mind, aunt, don't worry. I'll see what can be done in the morning." And next forenoon, about 10 o'clock, with a box under her arm, and a half-bushel basket in her hand, in which she had packed a half-dozen potato bags and a dainty repast done up in a newspaper, she trudged to the potato lot, to see what could be done for the widow's niece, Garnet Embers, was a girl equal to any emergency. She was a slender, graceful girl, neither blonde nor brunette, but a combination of both, as pretty a creature as one would care to see, with her wonderfully fair complexion, tinged with the merest flush of pink, her dark eyes, almond-shaped, and full of vim, shadowed by black, curling lashes, and a superb abundance of reddish-brown hair, coiled low on her well-

shaped head. She had donned a dundee calico dress, which she had fastened up on all sides to keep clear of the dirt, thereby displaying a foot arched and slender as an Arab's and over her head, hiding her wondrous hair, was one of her aunt's sunbonnets, making her look, as she declared, a regular guy. She reached the lot and set to work in earnest, but somehow she made little progress. Oh! if some strong-handed man, a creature were but around! What short work he would make of that job! At this juncture the report of a gun sounded near, and Garnet looked up just in time to see a chipmunk, running along the fence dividing her lot from Mr. Denver's, topple over an instant after a man in gray, muscularly framed and handsome as Apollo, with wide sombrero shading his face, appeared in sight. How propitious the fate were! What she had devoutly wished for was yonder—a man. Mr. Denver's hired man, who had just been dismissed operations, and with her hoe raised aloft, cried out:

"Here, young man, come here! I want you to help in digging a few bushels of potatoes. Miss Embers, you do not incur Mr. Denver's displeasure by doing as I desire. And, indeed, for that matter, you might as well be working for me as to be killing away your time in killing harmless creatures. Come, what do you say?"

"All right, miss; I'll be with you as soon as I can exchange my gun for a hoe, if I suppose you intend to keep on digging?"

"Certainly. Now don't be long about it. That's a good man!"

She was earnestly digging away when he vaulted over the fence and stood by her side. "Now, my dear, let me see how you get on. You have not dug down on his face than ever. But Widow Darley's niece paid no attention to his personal appearance. He was nothing but a hired man, so whether he was comely or not mattered not to her. Denver's hired man, who had better progress with his row of potatoes than Garnet with hers. The girl glanced at him contemptuously.

"You are the greenest hand at digging potatoes I ever saw. Mr. Denver 'll not keep you long, I know."

"Perhaps not," he said, in a nonchalant way, "but very stupid you are! I acknowledge, but I guess I can learn after a while. See, miss, if I have done my work well."

"Oh, my!" she cried out, vexatiously, "how can you be so very stupid you are! You have not got the potatoes half out of the hill, and those you have hauled out are well-nigh chopped to pieces by the hoe. You want to dig, but you don't know how to dig. You intend to mutilate, to destroy. You need dig no more!"

"Well," leaning contentedly against the hoe handle, and wiping the perspiration off his forehead with the daintiest of white handkerchiefs, from which emanated the perfume of violets, "what next shall I do? Issue your commands, Mr. Denver's hired man, and an especial friend of your master, Mr. Denver. Well, as you do not manage the hoe adroitly enough to be anything but detrimental to the potatoes, you may as well take the half-bushel basket, gather them up and put them in the bags. They are peach-blows, and are sure to bring an excellent price in the market."

She stopped and eyed him narrowly for the first time, styling him a remarkably handsome and distinguished-looking person for a hired man. Garnet drew herself up proudly, a spark of fire in her big dark eyes.

"What makes you laugh so immoderately, Bob? It is not polite of you, and I certainly report your ill-behavior to Mr. Denver."

"Pray don't, Miss Embers," with an affected humility. "I couldn't help it. Indeed I couldn't. If you had seen that fellow, you would have laughed too. He is a potato, you laugh too. It was so funny. The toad was so small, whereas the potato has grown to a enormous size—a regular whopper! Look at Embers, there, how he is laughing now under that struggling vine!"

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The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1881.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1881.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

The Press entered its twenty-ninth (29th) volume on January 1st, 1881.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1881.

Thanks for invitations to Commemorative Exercises at Chapel Hill, Oak Ridge, Bethany, Abbott's Creek and Trap Hill.

Ten thousand dollars in old State bonds were exchanged at the treasury in Raleigh, last Monday.

The persons charged with complicity in Star route frauds, at Philadelphia, were held in \$5,000 bail each for trial.

The Raleigh News-Observer learns that Judge Buxton is at Washington, seeking the position on the Court of Claims, which was tendered to and declined by Hon. S. F. Phillips.

Mrs. Gen. Stonewall Jackson and daughter are in New Orleans on a visit. They witnessed the unveiling of the Stonewall Jackson monument on last Tuesday.

Gen. John S. Preston died at his residence in Columbia, S. C., last Sunday a week, after a brief illness.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, of Russia, a cousin of the Czar, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life for complicity with the nihilists.

The statue of General Stonewall Jackson, erected in the cemetery near New Orleans, was unveiled on the 10th of May.

During the year 1880, 95,857 persons—nearly equally divided between the sexes—left Ireland. And in the last quarter of a century two millions and a half have migrated.

The Colorado beetle has made its appearance in myriads and is playing destruction with the growing crop of Irish potatoes on the truck farms of Norfolk county around Norfolk.

More than 1,450 immigrants arrived at Castle Garden, New York, last Saturday. The total number for last month is over 9,000. Nearly 1,500 more than arrived there last April. The arrivals so far this year amount to about 105,000, an excess of 25,000 over the same period last year.

We learn from the Observer that the board of aldermen of Charlotte passed ordinances revoking all liquor licenses after June 1st, and ordering all bar-rooms closed from after that day.

At the recent meeting of the Commissioners of Cabarrus County they refused to grant any retail liquor license.

Greensboro is a dry town at present; no bar rooms open now.

The Cumberland county commissioners refused to grant any more licenses to retail liquor.

They have recently opened some more pyramids at Sakkarah, Egypt, enclosing the tombs of the fifth dynasty. The mortuary chapels of each contain about eighty square metres of the smallest and most closely-written texts, giving precise details of the religious belief of that age. It is a complete coup de grace to Osiris. The Masonic theory and all previous conceptions are entirely upset. This will probably prove the greatest historic discovery since that of the Rosetta stone.—*Goldsmith Messenger.*

An Executive Session at Last.

Two months of deadlock in the regular business of the Senate has been broken. Public opinion and the restlessness of Garfield, the Postoffice Star mail route scandals, have at last weakened the Republicans to such an extent that an executive session was gone into on the 4th. The breakdown was announced by Dawes.

The Charlotte Observer says: "Dawes made the breakdown speech, which was humorously characterized by Senator Bland as a 'funeral oration.' It was rather lurid, but it was done when the Democrats first proposed, and it would have saved them much time and trouble, and the humiliation of sinking out of the predicament in which their stupid partisan zeal placed them. The Democrats held the fort and compelled a surrender at last."

Stanley Matthews' nomination rejected. WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Senate judiciary committee this morning voted to report adversely on the nomination of Stanley Matthews for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The nomination was reported accordingly to the Senate in executive session this afternoon. It is understood that the vote in committee on this nomination was as follows: In favor of confirmation—Messrs. Lamar, against confirmation—Messrs. Edmunds, Logan, Ingalls, McMillan, Davis, of Illinois and Bayard; absent—Messrs. Conkling and Garland.

It is estimated by competent authorities that 100,000 buffalo hides will be shipped out of the Yellowstone country this season. Two firms alone are negotiating for the transportation of 25,000 hides each. When to this is added the immense amount of skins and furs of other kinds—deer, elk, antelope, bear, beaver, etc.—some idea may be formed of the extent of the Yellowstone pelt and fur trade.—*Stonewall Journal.*

The State Board of Education has determined to establish, in addition to the present Normal Schools at Chapel Hill and at Fayetteville, white schools at Franklin, Macon county; Newton, Catawba county; Elizabeth City and Wilson; and colored Normal Schools at Newbern and Franklin. Two other colored Normal Schools were ordered, but their location is to be determined by the State Superintendent. He is to decide as to one of them between Charlotte, Salisbury and Greensboro. The Board took no action with regard to the selection of school books other than to postpone the definite consideration of that matter until its next meeting on Monday, May 9th.—*News-Observer.*

The March report of imports and exports shows a balance in favor of the United States of nearly \$25,000,000. Instead of a falling off in the exports, as had been feared, they seem to be steadily increasing, as for six years past. The excess of exports over imports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, was \$79,643,481. In the next year the excess was nearly double. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, the excess was \$264,661,666. In the last fiscal year the excess was \$167,308,359, which was a very considerable decrease, but for the nine months of the present fiscal year ended March 30, the excess was \$234,844,278. The excess of exports over imports, including the fiscal year of 1876 to March last, inclusive, was the enormous sum of nearly \$1,200,000,000. This is a magnificent showing, and shows that the growing predictions for the future wealth and prosperity of the United States.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Senate at Work. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—The Senate in executive session on the 6th, confirmed several nominations, including that of Wm. Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, to be minister to Austria.

A remarkably large amount of business was transacted, clearing the calendar of the treaties, and also taking final action on eighty-eight nominations.

The matter disposed of was the Chinese immigration treaty which after nearly three hours' debate, was ratified without amendment by a practically unanimous vote there being only two Senators recorded in the negative.

The Chinese commercial treaty was then taken up, and after a brief discussion was also ratified without amendment, and substantially without opposition.

The Senate next ratified in quick succession the extradition treaty with the United States of Columbia, the consular convention with Italy, the convention with Morocco, and the treaty with Japan relative to reciprocal duties of the United States and Japan in cases of shipwrecks upon their respective coasts.

The following Southern nominations were confirmed during the day's session: Joseph L. Gaston, surveyor for the port of Chattanooga; Geo. B. Everett, collector of revenue for the fifth district of North Carolina and Wm. L. H. Smith, collector of revenue for the sixth district of Mississippi. Postmasters: Geo. E. Matthews, Hazlehurst, Miss; Thos. Richardson, Port Gibson, Miss; Alex. G. Pearce, Greenville, Miss; and Wm. S. Tipton, Cleveland, Tenn.

The Methodists in the United States number 3,521,000, and are divided into 15 organizations, though the great bulk of the membership is included in the Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal South, and the African Methodist Episcopal. The division between the first two was made in 1845, on the slavery question, and the last was separated from the color line in 1861. The Methodist Protestant is the only one struggling in the question of lay representation and abolition of the presidency, and does not differ on other points with the parent body. The Evangelical Association is a German Methodist body, with its chief membership in Pennsylvania. The American Wesleyan connection was formed in 1843 by Methodist Abolitionists, who wish to take a religious stand against slavery. The Free Methodist is a church formed in 1860 by those who believed that Methodism was getting too worldly, and the Primitive Methodist is the result of a similar though earlier departure. The negro Methodists also have separate sects. The general Methodist feeling is that a union of most of these churches might now be effected.

Roads Owned and Operated by the Richmond and Danville.

Messrs. John A. Hamilton & Co., of Baltimore, give the following in their railroad circular: The Richmond and Danville Railroad system embraces the following roads, all of which are owned or leased for a long term of years:

Richmond and Danville Railroad, Richmond to Danville, Va.	140
Piedmont Railroad, Danville, Va. to Greensboro, N. C.	49
North Carolina Railroad, Goldsboro via Greensboro to Charlotte, N. C.	223
Northern N. C. Railroad, Greensboro to Salisbury, N. C.	25
Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line, Charlotte to Atlanta.	269
A and C Narrow Gauge branches.	70
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, Charlotte to Augusta, Ga.	191
Columbia and Greenville Railroad, Columbia to Greenville.	143
Columbia and Greenville branches.	85
Spartanburg Union & Columbia Railroad, Alston to Spartanburg, S. C.	68
Western North Carolina Railroad (completed), Salisbury to Asheville.	140
Total	1,403

—Eight murders at Cedar Mills, Texas, within a year.

North Carolina and the Census—A Good Showing. (COR. OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1881.—Believing that your many readers will be more interested in a letter on the agricultural interest of the State and country than on the Senate "deadlocks," politics and such, I will commend a series of letters on that very important subject.

The progress of this branch of the work of the census has not been so rapid as that on the population schedules, the larger part of the force being on that so as to get in the report before the adjournment of Congress. But the work in the Agricultural Department has progressed far enough for me to get some data, from which I will call some items that may be interesting to some.

NORTH CAROLINA PRODUCTIONS. The year 1879, the year the tenth census was taken, it will be remembered, was one in which many of the crops were complete failures, the greatest falling off being in the cereals. North Carolina probably suffered as much or more than any other Southern State. Especially was the loss of tobacco plants heavy, on account of which there was a large falling off in the acreage of tobacco planted, cutting short the yield in proportion. But with these drawbacks even, the old North State shows progress, and it is to be hoped the time is not far distant when her people will not be ashamed to own her as their native State.

Some time ago I heard of a North Carolinian, who lived in one of the counties, who when at a party at a house in Virginia a young lady said to him, "Oh, you are from North Carolina, I believe?" "Yes, miss," said he, "but I live very near the Virginia line." All such had better move. But there isn't so very much agriculture in that, so I'll get back to the subject.

In 1879 North Carolina produced, in round numbers, 38,000 bushels of corn, 3,500 bushels wheat, 4,000 bushels oats, 285,000 bushels rye, and 27,000 pounds tobacco. Buckwheat and barley will be noticed in my next.

The above figures are subject to some changes, especially in cotton, and may be in the error.

LARGEST YIELD PER COUNTY.

In corn and cotton, Wake stands at the head of the list, having produced 605,052 bushels corn and 29,573 bales cotton.

Rowan is second best in corn, 592,639 bushels being reported. She stands first in oats, leading off with 140,446 bushels.

Davidson produced 174,271 bushels of wheat, the largest yield of any other county.

Ashe leads on rye, and reports 33,809 bushels, and if I rightly judge the people of the State, there will not quite so much of that cereal be converted into a liquid state during the next decade as was in the last.

Greenville sweeps the stakes on tobacco by rolling up 4,063,355 pounds. Granville, Person, Caswell and Rockingham produce over one-third the whole tobacco crop in the State. Person and Surry report the least number of bales of cotton—one each.

SOME FACTS ABOUT COTTON.

Sixteen crops of cotton have been produced since the war. The three last crops exceed any before the war. Sixteen years preceding the war the average was 100,000 bales per year. Since the war the average for the same number of years has been three and nine-tenths millions. The last crop will go over 6,000,000 bales, and the average weight per bale last year, up to the present time, is 490 pounds. Does not all this show that the South is progressing? Most assuredly it does, and if she would progress more rapidly the next 10 years, about which there is no question, let her enterprising business men and capitalists build

COTTON FACTORIES

and manufacture the goods where the material is raised and where labor is so cheap. If our people would make the start in this direction, their capital would go to that section. Let them make the experiment and they will find it profitable. Indeed, the North Carolina stands third highest in raising cotton of any Southern State. Tennessee first, Illinois about two-thirds as much acreage in cotton as the whole cotton crop, and 9,000,000 acres in corn in Illinois. More anon. R. A. LEIGH.

FISH! FISH! FISH!!!

Millions of them caught at Avoca—What a Western Man says and What He Relates—Unexampled Success of the State Fish Hatchery.

(Raleigh News-Observer, May 8.)

Some of the gentlemen who on Monday last left this city for the eastern part of the State returned last evening. These were Gov. Jarvis, Lt. Gov. Robinson, Auditor Roberts and Maj. Gilliam, Montford McGehee, Esq., Commissioner of Agriculture, having returned a day or two since. Gov. Jarvis went to Tyrrell court, but was able to leave there and go to Avoca, where he spent Thursday in company with the other gentlemen, who had gone direct to that point.

Gov. Jarvis was, of course, thoroughly familiar with the fisheries and the fish hatching operations, but to Lt. Gov. Robinson the visit was a succession of surprises. It was his first visit to the extreme east, and he gained his first actual knowledge of the magnitude of the world-famous fisheries on the Albemarle. As he said, in a chat last evening, he was positively fearful that his people in the west would deem him but a romancer when he got back and told them what he saw. Of course fish stores are as plentiful as blackberries in July, but the fish facts as gleaned at Avoca are simply stunning.

The party were met by Mr. Stephen G. Worth, the fish commissioner, who, with a force of about a dozen men, is at work at one of Mr. Capahart's beaches at Avoca. The State fish steamer, Fishhawk, had already gone northward. By the way, it should be remarked that Mr. Worth has been far more successful this season than the govern-

ment fish hatcheries. All the operations of impregnating the eggs, transferring them to the cans, etc., were carefully shown and explained. Taking about fifty shad, Mr. Worth got from them about a gallon of eggs. These, soon after being impregnated, increased in volume so greatly that they filled seven two gallon buckets. The number from these fifty fish was estimated at two millions. Mr. Worth's success is indeed gratifying to the visitors.

The party saw the great hauls made at Mr. Capahart's fishery. On Thursday they particularly saw two hauls—one of 175,000 herring in the morning, and another of 125,000 in the evening. The great seine, 2,500 yards long, was taken out and laid by the seine is 2,500 yards in length, making the total length nearly 3 miles. It was hauled in by steam, the rope coiling on immense drums. As it came in, the whole beach for a great space was white with fish, piled up in masses.

The shad that are captured are taken by Mr. Worth—that is, as many as he needs. The hatching house is about a mile from the seine beach.

Governor Jarvis only went to Capahart's fishery, but the others went to Page & Shepherd's and Ned Wood's fisheries also. At the Capahart fishery, 300,000 shad were taken at one haul. The party of visitors were very hospitably entertained. They relate so many stories of what they saw, and have so many pleasant experiences that they will probably form an ichthyological club and visit Avoca every season. Lieutenant Robinson, who was the most surprised and pleased man of the party.

THE PROHIBITORY ADDRESS.

Address of the Prohibitory Convention, Convened in Raleigh, April 27th, 1881, to the people of North Carolina.

We, the representatives of the people of North Carolina, convened in Raleigh, April 27th, 1881, to the people of North Carolina, we solemnly protest against the use of the grave and momentous issues at stake, and that the dearest and most sacred interests of the people of this Commonwealth are profoundly involved in the prohibition movement; relying upon the righteousness and beneficence of our cause, and the blessing and guidance of Almighty God, and appealing to the Omnipotent Eye and to a candid and impartial public for the purity and patriotism of our motives, do issue this our solemn declaration to the people of our beloved State:

1. While we feel it our duty, in justice to ourselves, and to the truth, to state explicitly and emphatically that the prohibition convention is not responsible for the form of the prohibition bill, in all of its details, as it was passed by the Legislature, yet we do gratefully accept it, endorse it and most earnestly and cordially commend it to the people for their hearty ratification by their suffrages. Indeed, we feel that its passage affords us a most happy occasion to congratulate our fellow-citizens on a great moral achievement; and we believe that its ratification by the people will prove an even greater and more glorious moral victory, and will place the Christian and moral people of our country in a position of great complexity to the public affairs of this State. We believe that the acceptance of this bill by the people will give a most certain guarantee of ultimate and complete success to the great moral revolution which has been inaugurated. We do, therefore, most earnestly and advice all good citizens, all who entertain a particle of fidelity to their venerable commonwealth, whose breasts are animated with a spark of patriotism, who are inspired with a sentiment of honorable State pride, who are infused with any degree of public spirit, and who feel the faintest pulse of opposition and revolt towards their fellow-men, to ignore inferior considerations, to rise superior to all unworthy and uncharitable prejudices, to override all minor objections, and to sink all distinctions of sects, parties, colors and races, and by one grand, combined and magnanimous effort to throw off forever the yoke of oppression and to place the people of this State on a level with the most debasing and grievous vice under which mankind has ever groined and suffered.

2. We also regard it as an occasion of profound congratulation, that now for the first time perhaps in the history of our commonwealth, since the days of the heroes of '76, the people of this State, of all colors and colors, can meet on one common platform to advance a great public measure without any conflict of interest whatever, without creating any party friction, awakening any religious prejudice, and without being any race antagonism. And we wish to be distinctly understood as avowing and asserting here and now, that we have no ulterior or plainest, most emphatic and unequivocal way, that this is in no sense a party movement. We have nothing to do with politics, nor do we wish to disturb in the least degree the party affiliations of the people. Nor are we seeking to promote any class legislation, or to create any monopoly. We have only one aim; we are animated by only one motive, namely, the advancement of the material and moral prosperity of all the people of this broad commonwealth, the promotion of their health, wealth, liberty and happiness, without any distinctions whatever. Hence we have no recommendations to make. We have no temptations to use trickery, bribery or corruption. We have no occasion to resort to innuendoes, fabrications or indirection. We go before the people purely and solely on the merits of our cause. We confidently believe that the people of this State, if they will only have the good of the whole people; that it will arrest in a large measure that tremendous drain upon the material and financial resources of our people, and that more fearful and appalling drain upon their greater moral interests. And we assert that the facts abundantly and conclusively demonstrate the truth of our position. And in this distinct and formal way we do here and now challenge any or all who

are opposed to this movement to prove by figures and facts the contrary. We demand proof for the sweeping and reckless assertions that have been made in an irresponsible way. We hold ourselves ready before the world to defend our cause by the most solid arguments and by stern facts, and we throw down the gauntlet to any or all comers. We do not fear investigation. We invite the closest scrutiny and the most searching analysis. And we do, in the name of manly dignity and common honesty, enter our solemn protest against the ungenerous insinuations, the unmanly innuendoes and the assassin thrusts emanating from some who claim to reflect in some measure, public sentiment and to control the whole squad and recovered his stolen property. A short time after this event he was married to a Miss Adeline Ladd, of that county. It was her brother who was arrested and killed. Redmond, having remained some time in the neighborhood of Mrs. Redmond's kin, the Major returned to Swain county, N. C. When formerly living in this county he had observed that cattle could be raised here very cheaply, and a short residence in South Carolina led him to believe that a profitable business might be carried on in raising cattle for the South Carolina market. Convinced that he was innocent of any crime, he thought that there was no danger in carrying out his cherished plan of doing the roving and unsatisfactory life which of late years he had been forced to lead and engaging once more in his favorite pursuit of agriculture. He had secured a small tract of land on a farm in Swain county, on the Tennessee River, about 8 miles from Charleston. This he had begun to clear, and with the assistance of two or three men had prepared for a crop which he expected to yield at least one thousand bushels of Indian corn.

CAPTURE OF REDMOND. Mrs. Redmond, being in a precarious state of health, her husband, not owning a gun, had borrowed a neighbor's fowling piece with the purpose of procuring for her some squirrels, a delicacy much esteemed among those mountaineers; but, not being a skillful hunter, his efforts were for some time unsuccessful. One morning (April 7), about ten o'clock, the dogs began to bark in the woods above the house. Supposing they had found a squirrel, he hastened to get the gun and go to them. Great was his surprise when, on reaching the place where they were barking, he was confronted by six armed men with demand of immediate surrender. Believing these were a party under command of a revenue officer, and sent out to take him dead or alive, and having no other weapon of defence than a fowling piece loaded with squirrel shot, he, of course, despaired of successful resistance and endeavored to escape by flight. When he had started to run the party fired upon him and he was wounded in seven places. After running some distance he was overtaken and compelled to surrender. The captors searched him for several articles at his home, but, fearing a rescue, removed him the next week—April 24—to the jail at Asheville, where he now is. He suffers much from his wounds, some of which are quite serious, and cannot walk without assistance. The charge upon which he has been arrested is that of illicit distilling, but he expresses a reasonable belief that the charge is not established. The District United States Court, which begins its session at this place next week, will furnish, he thinks, a judicial refutation of the many slanders heaped upon the character of Redmond, the outlaw.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The people of New York spend \$200,000 a year on Castle Garden, the place at which emigrants to this country are landed. They complain that this burden should be borne by the Federal government. To correct the evil and repay to the State the amount spent on emigrants, the New York Legislature proposes to place a tax of 81c on every emigrant arriving in that city. The steamship companies will fight the law on the ground that it is illegal, being an attempt to restore the old capitation tax, which has been decided by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional.

A Losing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.—*Harrisburgh Patriot.*

LOOK OUT!

N. T. SHORE & CO.,

SALEM, N. C.

HAVING carried on the GROCERY BUSINESS for the past 12 months, we announce to the citizens of Salem, Winston and vicinity, and the public generally, that we intend in the future, as in the past, to keep the best stock of

Family Groceries.

ever offered in this market. Good Coffee at 15 to 25 cents. Best quality of Sugar. Good Tea, as cheap as the cheapest. Best Rice, Barley, Hominy, Grits and Oatmeal. Best quality of Spice constantly on hand. Soda and Lemon Biscuits, and Ginger Snaps, fresh from the bakery. Royal Baking Powder, best in use.

Canned Goods.

Oysters, Sardines, Salmon.

Plain and Fancy Candies.

No. 1 Syrup, as good as the best. No. 2 and 5 Syrup and Cakes and New Orleans Molasses. Baker's Cream.

CHOICE BACON AND LARD, AND GOOD FLOUR AND MEAL always on hand.

No. 1 Apple Vinegar. White Vine Vinegar. Mackerel. Best Kerosene Oil. Candles.

Metzger's Pure Cured Corned Beef. Cigars. Black Mountain Durham and Little Giant Smoking Tobacco. Chewing Tobacco.

and Snuff, as good as can be found in this market. Sausage and Sausage in any quantity. Crockery, Glassware and Lamp Goods, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Country Produce

Bought for Cash or Barter.

CALL AND SEE US.

Thanking you for your kind patronage, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

N. T. SHORE & CO.

West side of Public Square, Salem, N. C.

Salem, N. C., May 12, 1881-18.

and among those who know me I enjoy

as good a reputation as any one." It was while living at this place that a difficulty is said to have occurred between him and a deputy marshal named Duckworth, which resulted in the death of the latter. Of this Major Redmond positively declined to speak, saying that whatever might be published regarding himself would be colored and perverted to his detriment. For this or some other alleged offence he was compelled to leave home. It was at this time that the world first heard of Redmond. He fled to Fickens county, in the State of South Carolina. While here he was once attacked by a squad of revenue officers, who, having made a camp, and in the night, he was surrounded by some money which he had on hand. Effecting his escape he succeeded in obtaining a shotgun, with which he put to flight the whole squad and recovered his stolen property. A short time after this event he was married to a Miss Adeline Ladd, of that county. It was her brother who was arrested and killed. Redmond, having remained some time in the neighborhood of Mrs. Redmond's kin, the Major returned to Swain county, N. C. When formerly living in this county he had observed that cattle could be raised here very cheaply, and a short residence in South Carolina led him to believe that a profitable business might be carried on in raising cattle for the South Carolina market. Convinced that he was innocent of any crime, he thought that there was no danger in carrying out his cherished plan of doing the roving and unsatisfactory life which of late years he had been forced to lead and engaging once more in his favorite pursuit of agriculture. He had secured a small tract of land on a farm in Swain county, on the Tennessee River, about 8 miles from Charleston. This he had begun to clear, and with the assistance of two or three men had prepared for a crop which he expected to yield at least one thousand bushels of Indian corn.

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SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush.	\$1.30 to \$1.50
Wheat, (red) " "	1.15 to 1.30
Oats, per bushel.	.80 to .85
Rye, " "	.90 to 1.00
Barley, per bush.	.60 to .65
Flour, per hundred.	5.00 to 5.75
Peas, (white), per bush.	.60 to .65
Beans, (white), " "	.60 to .65
Beans, (black), " "	.60 to .65
Onion Sets, per bushel.	.00 to .00
Country Meat, (hog round),	8 to 10
" (ham), " "	10 to 12
Green Apples per bushel.	.00 to .00
Butter, per dozen.	10 to 10
Eggs, per pound.	15 to 20
" (yellow), " "	10 to 10
Beeswax, " "	20 to 20
Flax Seed, per bushel.	80 to 90
Linseed, per bush.	60 to 65
Potatoes, sweet.	50 to 75
Cabbage, per pound.	14 to 12
Hay, per hundred.	1.50 to 2.00
Fodder, per hundred bbls.	10 to 10
Shops, per hundred lbs.	.00 to .00
Blackberries, " "	.00 to .00
Whortleberries, " "	.00 to .00
Dried Apples.	.00 to .00

Winston Tobacco Market.

(CORRESPONDENT BY A. B. GORZEL.) The office points of this week are large, and mostly of common and inferior sorts. Bright and good medium, mahogany wrappers are scarce and in good demand. Prices remain about the same except that all kinds of wrappers are a shade higher. Filthy tobacco in good keeping order are firm. Care should be taken to market your tobacco in good order.

Lugs Common Green

" Good	3.00 to 3.75
" Red	4.00 to 4.50
" Good, common green	4.75 to 6.00
" " bright	6.00 to 7.00
" fine	7.00 to 9.00
Cutters, thin, bright leaf	9.00 to 11.00
Leaf, common green	10.00 to 11.00
" " red	6.00 to 8.00
" good, waxy red	9.00 to 12.00
Wrappers, common dark	7.00 to 10.00
" Good, red	10.00 to 14.00
" com., mahogany, 12 to 15	10.00 to 15.00
" good, rich, 15 to 20	10.00 to 20.00
" fine	25.00 to 40.00
" common bright	15.00 to 18.00
" good, 18 to 20	15.00 to 20.00
" fine	40.00 to 45.00
" fancy	50.00 to 55.00 to 60.00
Good, rich, sweet, color fills 11.00 to 16.00	

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAIL.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 6:45, A. M., and every day at 3:40, P. M. Due every day by 12:30, P. M., and every day except

LOCAL ITEMS.

Special Notice.—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the Press office. We can print as cheap as the cheapest.

CLUBBING.

Clubs of the Press and Good Literature one year for \$1.75. This is the best offer yet made, and will give you a weekly nearly as large as the Press. In short, two papers every week for \$1.75, cash in advance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of N. T. Shore & Co. This enterprising firm has been doing business only a comparatively short time, and have already secured a large and increasing trade in this place. They offer good and reliable articles at very reasonable figures.

The Board of Commissioners of the town of Salem invite proposals for the office of Night-watch, Police Officer and Lamp Lighter combined. See ad. in another column.

Lewis' White Lead at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

Lettuce and radishes grace the breakfast and supper tables.

The cherry crop, in and around Waughtown, bids fair to be good.

Paints and Oils, a full line at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

Full Moon the 13th (Friday), at 5 o'clock 2 minutes in the afternoon.

The Amateur Band will furnish music at the Bethany High School Commencement, on June 2nd.

Call at H. W. FRIES Store for gentlemen's Fine Shoes.

Geo. E. Nissen has the foundation laid for a handsome residence in Waughtown.

Several new buildings are being erected in the farther end of Waughtown, near William Springs.

Lithia Water for sale by the gallon at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

Major Andrews left here for Statesville, in the interest of the N. C. Midland survey, on Tuesday.

The Justices of the Peace of Forsyth county will meet on the first Monday in June.

Notice is given that an effort will be made to abolish the Inferior Court of Forsyth in August next.

For your spring supply of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, go to H. W. FRIES.

The Postoffice at Red Plains, Yadkin county, will soon be re-established. Name change to "Shores", Mrs. Shore, P. M.

Rev. J. B. Richardson preached in the Waughtown church on last Saturday night. Sunday morning and Sunday night.

Another one of those beautiful Sciopticon exhibitions will take place in the Moravian church, on Friday evening next.

Lamps and all Lamp Goods at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

The young friends of Miss Estelle Nissen gave her a surprise party on Friday night last, at which a pleasant evening was spent.

We notice an unusual number of fine colts, this spring. In fact the stock of horses in this section is greatly improved.

GRAY & MARTIN, Druggists, succeed MONTAGUE & GRAY and GRAY & WILSON.

Miss Annie Clewell, of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, is at home on a visit. Mrs. A. H. Williams, of Oxford, is visiting Mrs. R. A. Jenkins.

Gus Rich, the magician, is covering himself with glory. At Pleasant Fork and Friedberg he was greeted with full houses, who enjoyed the entertainments.

Fullest line of Toilet Articles and Perfumery in the town at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

Shady Mount Sunday School anniversary celebration will take place on Saturday next. Rev. S. D. Franklin will preach the annual sermon.

Capt. Robt' C. Lee, nephew of Gen. R. E. Lee, and brother of Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, arrived here on Tuesday. He is a member of Col. Yates' surveying party of the N. C. Midland.

Those wishing to try our Teas can obtain samples free.

GRAY & MARTIN.

The woodlands are full of flowers, and it is a real pleasure to gather them. Scarcely a party leaves town for a drive, but comes back loaded with flowers.

The vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Winston, elected J. C. Buxton, M. A. Curtis, W. R. Gales and James A. Robinson, delegates to the Episcopal Convention, which meets in Raleigh on the 18th inst.

FINE SHOES.

Just received the largest stock of FINE SHOES, ever brought to this market,—all Ziegler Brothers manufacture.

Also a large line of Carpet samples. H. W. FRIES.

Rev. R. P. Lineback, pastor of the Moravian church at Bethania, celebrates the 50th anniversary of his natal day, on Sunday next. The congregation will give him a love-feast in the church.

The new wagon manufactory building of J. N. Nissen in Waughtown, is now under headway. The frame work is up, and an eighty foot smoke stack has been commenced. The boiler and engine for the works have arrived.

The Winston Light Infantry fired a salute over the graves of the Confederate dead on the cemetery, on Tuesday last. John Beard will wear the "best shot" medal of the Winston Light Infantry for 1881-'82.

The seventeen year locusts have made their appearance in Catawba and other counties in the Southwestern portion of the State.

—Rev. John H. Clewell, pastor of the Moravian church at Urichsville, Ohio, a native of this place, and a Press boy, is on a visit to his mother and relatives and friends in this place. He is looking well, and like most North Carolinians, takes kindly to the West. He is doing a good work there.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Hamilton left for their new home in Ashe County. They made many friends here who regret their removal. Wish them prosperity and happiness.

E. A. Borer is also about to make arrangements for a home in Ashe County.

—William Glasscock, while assisting in raising the frame work of John I. Nissen's wagon manufactory, in Waughtown, on Saturday last, fell from the second story down into the basement. It was thought at the time of the fall that Mr. G. was seriously injured, but he was able to be about again on Sunday.

—The present term of Davidson High School, taught by Prof. W. B. Watt, at Abbott's Creek church, will close Friday, May 27th. Persons wishing to spend a day pleasantly can do so by attending. The exercises will be interesting. Prof. C. A. Rominger, of Davis County, will deliver the closing address.

—Red Plains neighborhood, in Yadkin county, was visited by a very severe storm of wind, rain and hail on Tuesday of last week. The storm was of a peculiar character, and W. F. Shore was injured considerably. Young fruit trees were also hurt. The storm about Lewisville, in this county was also severe, washing the lands considerably.

—Remarkable events of the week are: May 8, battle of Palo Alto, Mexico, 1846; Stonewall Jackson killed, 1863; First U. S. Congress met, 1789; Charleston surrendered, 1865; Battle of Spotsylvania, C. H., 1864; Jamestown, Va., settled, 1587; Columbus died, 1506; Zinzendorf died, 1760.

RUNAWAYS.—Winston was lively with runaway horses last week. A horse, with buggy, ran along Main street, upsetting buggies, and tearing down signs. The boy driver was thrown out and his arm broken. Another more serious runaway occurred on Saturday evening. Wm. Null was driving a pair of spirited horses, when they became unmanageable and ran along the streets and sidewalks, and in a sudden turn threw Mr. Null out of the conveyance, falling on his head. It was thought that the skull was cracked, but upon examination no bones were found broken, and he is now apparently recovering.

—D. D. Reid, of Canada, and one of the publishers of an interesting work on "The Sea," is canvassing this place and Winston. He comes well recommended, and his book is full of interest. The following certificate speaks for itself:

Having partially examined the "History of the Sea" I feel safe in saying that it contains much that is useful, and is a book that any one will find highly entertaining. It is not a romance, but truly a history of important events.

Pastor M. E. Church, S. Monroe, Feb. 2, 1881.

—Internal Revenue Collections, Fifth District, for the week ending Saturday, May 7, 1881:—

Monday \$2,839.41
Tuesday 4,919.40
Wednesday 4,375.70
Thursday 2,744.66
Friday 1,844.20
Saturday 961.00

Total \$17,684.47

New Magistrates for Forsyth County.—Winston Township—J. F. Griffith, R. D. McQuiston.

South Fork—Theo. Kimmel.

Old Town—C. A. Hauser.

Broadway—Rowan Charles, W. H. Shepperd, Chas. Rothrock.

Abbott's Creek—John Shanley, Jas. Whicker.

Middle Fork—Calvin Crews.

Kernersville—G. W. Wilson, Jno. S. Ray.

Bellevue—Ful. Fulton.

Salem Church—Henry Marshall.

Bethania—Jno N. Anderson, Wm. Lehman.

Old Richmond—Thos. Moser.

Vionna—Columbus Sprinkle.

Lewisville—J. P. Binkley, W. G. Hauser.

State Board of Medical Examiners.—The Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina, will meet in Asheville, N. C., on Monday, May 30th, 1881.

Without a license from this Board, no physician can collect his fees by law, who commenced practice in this State after the 15th of April, 1859.

HENRY T. BARNHORN, M. D., Sec'y Board of Med. Ex'rs, N. C.

STOKES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—Board met last Monday. The usual pauper claims were allowed—only one addition to the list. Dr. J. L. Peatress' medical claim was allowed.

The following assessors were appointed to list the taxable property for 1881:

Yadkin Township—J. Calvin Newsum.

Quaker Gap Township—James A. Leak.

Peter's Creek Township—Wm. F. Campbell.

Snow Creek Township—Walker Gann.

Beaver Island Township—Mason T. Mitchell.

Sauratown Township—William N. Blackburn.

Meadows Township—Joel F. Hill.

It was ordered by the Board that the Clerk notify said assessors of their appointment.

It was also ordered that the Clerk notify the magistrates of the county to meet with the Board on the first Monday in June next, to elect a County Superintendent of Public Schools for Stokes County.—Danbury Reporter.

—This one fact is being brought before the minds of the people of the U. S., Kendall's Spavin Cure is not excelled as a liniment.

The Salem Philharmonic Concert.

Another rich, rare and racy treat was in store for the lovers of good music who attended the concert of the Salem Philharmonic Society, on Thursday evening last, in the Academy Chapel, which was most tastefully and artistically decorated with flowers,—flowers in wreaths,—flowers in festoons,—flowers in pretty designs,—flowers everywhere in beautiful profusion, showing a refinement of culture and taste on the part of the ladies who decorated the room.

We have, on so many different occasions, grown enthusiastic in our praises of the cultured voices and artistic singing of the different members of the Society, and of the rare talent and ability of its master spirit, Professor S. D'Anna, that at the risk of appearing fulsome, we confess to a feeling of pleasant surprise at the marked improvement in the singing of last night. Most notable was the purity of expression in Miss Lula Fries' voice. Sitting at a distance from the stage we felt doubts as to the compass of her voice to reach over so much space, but they were quickly dispelled on hearing her notes, which were clearness and purity itself. Mrs. Helen's rendering of "Ave Maria" and her duet with Miss Lineback and Sig. D'Anna, were all that could be desired. She did full justice to the fame she has made as a really fine singer.

Mrs. H. T. Babson's song, "Forever and Forever," was a happy selection for a true, sweet voice, and evidenced a marked improvement in her singing.

Miss D. Schweinitz gave us a pleasant surprise. Her song was sweetly sung, and her voice true, showing a careful and patient training. This, her first debut as a soloist, was a marked success.

Miss E. Lineback and Miss Minnie scored another hit. Miss Lineback promises to be a formidable rival for musical honors in musical Salem.

Mrs. Ebert's first appearance was watched for with interest by her friends. She gratified their most sanguine expectations.

Crusty people, such as Editors are supposed to be, do not take kindly to male voices alone, as a rule; but we were surprised into an exclamation of pleasure at the male chorus by the gentlemen of the Society. It was really fine. (The programme says it is "from the unfinished opera Lohengrin.") We make a motion that it be finished at an early date.)

To say that the instrumental music was good would be tame in comparison with the thrilling pleasure the finished playing of Miss Van Vleck, Mrs. Pond and Prof. D'Anna gave us on this one of the most enjoyable concerts of the season.

One sweet voiced songster was missed, even out of this galaxy of beautiful singers. Be the garland of flowers ever so lovely, the Rose will still prove a charming addition.

—It is a fact that horse dealers are buying horses with ringbones and spavin because they can make money by using Kendall's Spavin Cure. Read their advertisement.

MARRIED.

In Stokes County, on the 26th of April, 1881, at the residence of the bride's father, near Walnut Cove, by Rev. R. W. Hill, Mr. W. S. VAUGHN to Miss LIZIE GENTRY, daughter of ex-sheriff Gentry.

DIED.

In South Fork township, near Winston, on the 27th of April, 1881, of consumption of the bowels, Mr. TIMOTHY LINEBACK, aged 61 years and 11 months. He was a good husband, parent and citizen.

STATE ITEMS.

—Sheriff C. F. Wagoner, of Rowan, died in Salisbury. The County Commissioners elected Chas. C. Kinder, Esq., his successor.

—The Wilmington Star announces the death of Dr. M. J. DeRosier, who has been suffering for many months from a complication of diseases, but principally from paralysis.

—Col. A. B. Andrews, President of the Western North Carolina Railroad, has paid into the State Treasury \$29,750, to take up the coupons due on the first mortgage bonds of that road.—News-Observer.

—About two years ago pine straw or leaves became an article of trade in the Wilmington, N. C. market, and the "South" says it is now impossible to supply the demand. Shipped to the North, it undergoes certain preparations, and is then used for stuffing mattresses and other purposes.

—The Woman's Temperance Union of North Carolina was organized at Raleigh last Friday. The following are the officers: President, Mrs. Gov. Jarvis; Recording Secretary, Miss Blanche Peatress; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. F. L. Reid; Treasurer, Mrs. Needham B. Brogton.

—About 70 German immigrants, men, women and children, passed through Greensboro one day last week, on their way to Salisbury, Rowan county. They hope to obtain permanent employment in that section. These immigrants were sent through the agency of Col. A. Pope, Commissioner of Immigration for North Carolina.—Patriot.

—The Raleigh Farmer and Mechanic says: Rev. Dr. Pritchard, in calling to hand in a subscription, mentioned casually that after traveling 15,000 miles up and down the State and addressing 50,000 people, it is his deliberate opinion that no part of the South is advancing so rapidly agriculturally and educationally, as the Old North State.

—The convicts at work on the C. F. & Y. Railroad in the county having completed the grading from Monday in June next, to elect a County Superintendent of Public Schools for Stokes County.—Danbury Reporter.

—This one fact is being brought before the minds of the people of the U. S., Kendall's Spavin Cure is not excelled as a liniment.

—The other day we copied from the Fayetteville Examiner an item that Col. Wharton J. Green, of Fayetteville, N. C., had an application for eight thousand gallons of wine made at his celebrated Tokay Vineyard, and now we understand that the Monticello Wine Company of Charlottesville, Virginia, has received an order for ten thousand gallons, nine thousand gallons of claret and one thousand made from the lives grape. It looks indeed as if our Southern wines were finding a market. The truth is, France no longer exports wine in the quantities she formerly did, and the wine drinkers are looking elsewhere for a good article. This Col. Green and our other North Carolina wine makers can furnish.—News-Observer.

OUR FISH INDUSTRY.—The shipment of fish from Newbern from the 1st day of October, 1880, to the 1st of April, 1881, numbered 7,680 tons, containing an average weight of 175 pounds, aggregating 1,344,000 lbs. of fresh fish; this statement does not include salt fish, such as mullets, mackerel, herring and other varieties of which hundreds upon hundreds of barrels are shipped throughout the year, but embraces only fresh fish, iced and intended for immediate use. When we inform our readers that Newbern fish compete in the Southern cities, Augusta, Atlanta and even London, with fish from Savannah, and that they find ready sale in larger cities of the North, then they can form some estimate of its importance. To supply the local demand, we are informed, requires from 500 to 1,000 bunches of fish daily. Of the edible fish offered for sale in our market, there are over sixty different varieties, among which are some of the most delicious and highly prized fish that swim in the waters of America.—News-Observer.

SHREVEPORT, LA., May 6.—The motion for a new trial in the case S. M. Thomas, convicted of manslaughter for the killing of his brother-in-law, Hugh Dickson, for seducing his daughter, was withdrawn yesterday, and the prisoner was sentenced to one hour's imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay one dollar fine and costs of the court. Petitions signed by the judge and jury and nearly every citizen were forwarded to the Governor for his immediate pardon.

—The President has finally decided that owing to important juncture of affairs he will be compelled to decline the invitation to be present at the centennial celebration of the battle of Cowpens, which took place on Wednesday last at Spartanburg, S. C.

—Two stage coaches were robbed last week in Texas.

Advertising Cheats.—It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else.—Providence Advertiser.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

REED BROS., Near Depot, Winston, N. C. Dealers in General Merchandise. Mar 24 2 mos

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in a **LACRABLE Disease or Consumption. BROOK'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-earned rank among the few staple remedies of the age. **Public speakers and singers** use them to clear and strengthen the voice. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

New York Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper is constantly increasing. It contains all the leading news of the Daily Herald and is arranged in handy departments.

FOREIGN NEWS embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of **AMERICAN NEWS** are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature makes

THE WEEKLY HERALD the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

POLITICAL NEWS embracing complete and comprehensive dispatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the home

THE FARM DEPARTMENT of the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions for the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

THE HOME, giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the WEEKLY HERALD will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

SKILLED LABOR are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

THE PRODUCE MARKET. SPORTING NEWS at home and abroad, together with a story every week, a sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the WEEKLY HERALD, which is sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time. THE NEW YORK HERALD, A WEEKLY PAPER, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Address: NEW YORK HERALD, Broadway and Ann St., New York.

SPRING OPENING.

NEW GOODS. REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

JUST RECEIVED AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

for the Spring and Summer of 1881, which will be sold cheap for cash.

All are invited to call.

Salem, N. C., April 1, 1881.

SALE T. B. DOUTHIT.

BUY PACIFIC GUANO,

A FERTILIZER OF GUARANTEED UNIFORM COMPOSITION

For Raising Fine Yellow Tobacco.

TOBACCO RAISED BY THIS FERTILIZER IS NOTICEABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES,

Rapid Growth—Good Size—Waxy Leaf

This Fertilizer does not Fire the Plant, and is a good Preventive of Fly on Plant Beds.

FOR SALE BY

REED BROS.,

Near Depot, Winston, N. C. Dealers in General Merchandise. Mar 24 2 mos

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For Internal and External Use.

It is a SURE CURE for all the Diseases for which it is recommended, and is ALWAYS PERFECTLY SAFE in the hands of even the most inexperienced person.

It is a sure and quick remedy for COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CHOLERA, and similar troubles. It affords instant relief in the most dangerous cases of DYSENTERY, COLIC, and the best known remedy for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA. Many a one has become a slave to body aches. Any one who can become a slave to body aches, is a slave to the devil. It is a sure cure for all the above named troubles. It is a sure cure for all the above named troubles. It is a sure cure for all the above named troubles.

THE OLDEST, BEST, AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN FAMILY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS' CONSTANT USE IN ALL COUNTRIES AND CLIMATES.

It is RECOMMENDED by Physicians, Missionaries, Ministers, and all who have given it a trial. It is a sure cure for all the above named troubles. It is a sure cure for all the above named troubles. It is a sure cure for all the above named troubles.

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A LINIMENT.

It should always be kept in the house, and be ready to use in all cases of Croup, Cough, Sore Throat, Severe Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all other ailments. It is a sure cure for all the above named troubles. It is a sure cure for all the above named troubles. It is a sure cure for all the above named troubles.

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FOR THE LADIES.

The Russian Priest's Wife.

There is only one happy woman in Russia; it is the priest's wife; and it is a common mode of expression to say, "as happy as a priest's wife." The reason why she is happy is because her husband's position depends upon her. If she dies he is deposed, and becomes a mere layman; his property is taken away from him, and he is left with his children and half to the government. This dreadful contingency makes the Russian priest careful to get a healthy wife, if he can, and makes him put extraordinary good care of her after he has got her. He waits upon her in the most abject way. She must never get her feet wet, and she is petted and put in hot blankets if she has so much as a cold or her head. It is the greatest possible good fortune for a girl to marry a priest, infinitely better than to be the wife of a noble.

Women of Many Husbands.

It is asserted that a lady in Calhoun county, Ill., although seven years old, has recently married her sixth husband. Her late deceased husband was named Harris, and the most recent one is named Farris. A romantic feature in her last matrimonial venture is the fact that Mr. Farris was her first love, but cruel fate intervened and prevented their union. All her dead husbands are buried in the family graveyard upon the farm on which she resides, and her present husband, as he counts the green mounds, will have ample opportunity to reflect on the uncertainty of married life. Of another woman, living in Georgia, it is related that she has had five husbands. She married four widowers in succession. The first widower was one and a half miles from the lady, and the fourth lived about the same distance from one another, so that she had in turn charge of each of the residences, and she is now living happily with her fifth husband within seven miles of her original home.

Fashions in Round Hats.

The most picturesque round hats for dress wear at summer watering-places are of the open lace straw, with wide brim rolled up on the right side, or else just above the forehead. They have the trimming made of white brim, and consist of a single or plaited, small, either pale blue or cream, and some short nodding plumes falling over the brim at the top, and a longer plume curving down the right side, or else a wreath of crushed flowers without leaves takes the place of feathers. Outside, the hat is almost without trimming, having perhaps a single long-jointed bow of satin ribbon looped over the crown, or a butterfly that looks as fine as a jeweled brooch; or perhaps a long pin with an Egyptian head is thrust through the right side, or it may be, the ribbon that forms strings crosses below the crown, and is fastened each side by a dragon-fly pierced by a pin; or, stranger still, the strings are held by grey silver beads, and the ends are tinted glass eyes. Very large eye-shaped daisy forms or wreaths for the front of such hats.

For more general use are rough straw round hats with higher crown and wide flat brim, trimmed with pompons and cords outside, or else a folded bayadere-striped handkerchief, or some short ostrich tips, eight of which surround the crown spreading out on the brim. Sometimes eight or ten pompons of red, or black or cream white silk are around the crown; on others there are but two pompons and a cord of the color of the hat. The crown is made of two or three rows of the flat brim is faced with velvet of becoming color, and may be studded with jet or steel balls near the edge, or else a row of steel or gold beads. Another becoming fashion easily copied is that of turning the wide brim back on top and making it flare slightly on the sides, and covering it with a wreath of soft crushed roses which is in its turn covered by a wide scarf of black Spanish lace, and letting the lace fall over the crown sufficiently for trimming, and then four or five long ribbons, the sides with the effect of the Spanish mantilla. The coronet round hat has steel lace sewed at the top of the coronet so that its pointed edges fall toward the face. The flaring laces are worn very far back on the head, while the coronet is placed further forward, and gives a very broad effect. The poke bonnets are sometimes so shaped that they may poke downward toward the nose and thus afford protection from the sun, and save the eyes, as the excellent English walking hats formerly did.

Round hats for little girls are very similar to those just described with the wide brim turned back on the top, and are of either rough straw or fine Tuscan straw. Pompons of white silk and bows of long loops of white and cream ribbons are the trimmings; the dark velvet linings for brims frame childish faces becomingly, and the daisy clusters at the top make the hats very attractive. Dark rough straw hats with dark pompons and cords are for general wear, while large coronet poke shapes are shown in Tuscan braids for dressy occasions; the latter have white plumes and white satin ribbons, and there are also little pokes of white plaited lace, with flowers for trimming. Larger girls and misses in their teens will wear the poke shapes that are so becoming to youthful faces.—Bazar.

Fashion Notes.

A decided change in grenadines will be made the coming season. The rage for Japanese figured stuffs for dresses is on the increase. All new collars, whether of linen, batiste, mul or lace, are large. Drop ball trimmings are used for trimming satin foulard dresses. Loose light curls at the back of the head are much worn by young girls. Low-necked linings are used in the lace dresses made for the coming season. The lace train bonnets are open worked and require a colored lining. Tunic jackets with wide cascades of lace are much worn in the morning. Strong contrasts of color are observable in most of the new satin costumes. Some of the new polonaises are made with light, pastel-like draperies over the hips. The favorite designs for steel lace are similar to those for point and Torchon lace. The real novelty in ribbons is the double-woven ribbon without selvege or seam. Steel is used to trim rather simple jackets as well as those of rich material. Steel is much used in decorating lewes, passementeries, guages and trimmings. Normandy bonnets of the most primitive shape are among the summer millinery. Velvet collars, cuffs, bow for the waist and bands for the hair now come in vogue. Lace and flounces alternate with muslin plaitings on the summer dresses. Shirred effects in skirt draperies appear on the most fashionable imported dresses. Ombre satins de Lyon grow more and more popular for both dresses and bonnets. Gingham and moccie cloth parasols

to match suits, will be much used this summer.

The shirring on the front and sides of skirts is to be in horizontal rows half an inch apart.

A dash of yellow, blue or red is deemed essential to the finish of all dark toilettes.

Fine velvet is combined with the black and white checked silks used for summer costumes.

Little soft loose rings of hair falling over the forehead are taking the place of the long-favored bangs.

High neck ruffles of black lace and white lace plaited together are very fashionable and exceedingly becoming.

A novelty in English straw bonnets is in poke or conic-saddle shape, with a brim in the style of a bonnet, and a crown of braids of straw.

Some of the black open straw in bonnets are so fine that they look like thread lace. Other designs are in imitation of Torchon lace.

Altar cloth robes in full shades of color, and made of pure white, are tastefully embroidered in Oriental colors and designs with floss silks.

A new sort of trimming is made by shirring satin, doubling the material for the better effect, and to produce the effect of alternate tucks and puffs.

The favorite shape for tea gowns of ceremony is the loose dolman, viselike sack with elbow sleeves, worn over a richly-trimmed demi-train.

The gowns are made of the most costly brocades and gauzes enriched with silver, gold and steel threads, and trimmed with laces, fringes and tassels to match.

The Wolf and the Hares—A Fable. Once upon a time there was a certain colony of Hares, with plenty to eat, lots of room for recreation, and no enemy between them. No colony could have been better situated, but one day a Wolf stalked in among them, and began to eat them up.

"What do I see here?" You appear happy, but you are really in a starving condition. You look sleek, but that is all outward appearance. I tell you, you are in a hole, and if some day a Wolf comes along, you will be no better off than catfish and sardines.

The Hares were dumb with astonishment, and it was some time before they could get over their surprise.

"Why," replied the Wolf, "the owner of this land has gone and fenced you out of at least half your former territory."

"But he owns it all and has a right to do with it as he pleases him best," said the Hares.

"No he hasn't! When his rights conflict with yours he must be put down."

"But he allows us plenty of room as it is; and having been our friend in our days of weakness, we should not turn upon him in our strength."

The Wolf, too lazy to work, and too unprincipled to get credit, had thoroughly excited the Hares, and away they went. "What?" exclaimed the owner after they had crossed his gateway and were in his land.

"How? Have you not shared my prosperity?"

"Yes, but we want our rights."

"What are they?"

"We want more room."

"But I can't spare it. Even now I am giving you more than I can well spare."

"Well, we must either have more room or else we shall leave. We will not be oppressed and enslaved."

The Farmer could grant no more room, and the Hares, at once, withdrew from the lands. In a week, after enduring cold and hunger and discomforts they returned to the colony.

"You are not wanted here," said the old Farmer, who had been at the door, too conceited, too selfish to respect the rights of others, and we could not live in harmony."

The Hares then went to the Farmer and he replied: "You were not satisfied with half, and so you shall have none; go where you will."

The Hares wandered over the country, hungry and dejected, and at last met the Wolf and upbraided him for their condition.

"You go to grass!" was his sturdy reply. "You knew me for a lazy, stupid fellow, and if you were not so conceited enough to obey my advice you must take the consequences. By setting you against the Farmer I set you against each other, and now while you recriminate I will indulge in rabbit pie!"

MORAL: Rabbit pie is good—when you aren't the rabbit.—Detroit Free Press.

WISDOM.

Fortune unmasks men. A boaster's virtues are on the surface. It is the worst word that squeaks the least.

Better three hours too soon than one minute too late. Experience is the name men give to their follies or their sorrows.

Discontent is the want of self-reliance, it is the infirmity of will. Good breeding shows itself most where to an ordinary eye it appears the least.

Stay not until you are told of opportunities to do good; inquire after them. Fortune unmasks men.

Self-respect is the noblest garment with which a man may clothe himself—the most elevating feeling which the mind can be inspired.

The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character; sow a character and you reap a destiny.

We perhaps never detect how much of our social demeanor is made up of artificial airs until we see a person who is at once of nature and simple; without the beauty we are apt to call simplicity awkwardness.

A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful and wit good-natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty and affliction, convert ignorance into an amiable simplicity and render deformity agreeable.

The popular verdict is generally the right one, a cheering Dr. B.'s Cotton Street people have long since decided that it is the best remedy ever introduced.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

During and including the past four years the United States has produced the aggregate 20,131,471 bales of cotton, 214,500,000 pounds of wool, 1,713,922,899 bushels of wheat, 5,816,214,440 bushels corn, and has exported \$46,806,331 in live stock and \$1,427,317,292 in other food.

In the caboose attached to freight trains on the Erie railroad there is placed an automatic contrivance called the "tell-tale," which registers the rate and the weight of the freight train over every foot of the road. Freight trains are not allowed to run more than fifteen miles an hour, and if this speed is exceeded the fact is at once disclosed on inspection of the apparatus.

The wife of a clergyman in Des Moines, Ia., has a Sunday-school which is not attended by children. Her husband, a professional man, and by "business men," the class has become so large that it has been found necessary to take it into the house, and the clergyman's wife has a very much like the wife's running an opposition to her husband.

Charlesness, says James Harrison, secretary of the New York underwriters' bureau of survey, is the great cause of fire. In seven years, 1874 to 1880, inclusive, New York city had 6,848 fires, two of five, 2,978 of four, and the rest, pipes, cigars, matches and candles; nearly another fifth, 938, sprang from foul chimneys, 477 from defective flues, and 578 from the use of inflammable materials lead to comparatively few fires.

The alarming statement is now made, on the authority of a New York physician, that for more than forty years practice, that for the first time in the history of that city true spotted typhus fever, which only originates where great filth abounds, has made its appearance. One of the first cases was reported at the end of being traced to importation in the shape of ship fever. This is an announcement which is well calculated to intensify the excitement regarding the terrible filth of the streets of the metropolis.

Since the assassination of the czar, extraordinary precautionary measures have been taken to secure the safety of Queen Victoria while traveling by railway. During a recent journey to London a train of empty carriages was run about a quarter of an hour in advance of the train carrying the queen, and the train was kept in the rear of the train, and well within sight of each other.

An interesting paper has recently read by Dr. Fene, at Edinburgh, on the benefits to be derived from planting trees in cities. Among the beneficial results to be attained are, he stated, that the trees, by their presence, and by the presence of green in nature; and in streets the only method to procure this result is by planting trees. It was pointed out by the author that wherever trees are planted, the air is purified, and blue (the latter being the same color minus the presence of yellow), and that as the absence of color produces sun blindness, and in tropical climes, where the sun is so hot, the trees, by their light from a uniform glass surface, reduced optical power soon follows a long continuance of the absence of blue color, which becomes immediately apparent on motion of the waves.

They have in Vienna an organization for the preservation of the public health, which watches closely the articles sold for food, and from time to time samples chemically analyzed. Investigations of this character were conducted on an extensive scale during the past year. Of milk, 960 specimens were analyzed. Most of the samples were adulterated with water, and much of it was adulterated with fat, lard or stearine. Lard coming from America and Hungary had been adulterated with some of the specimens of Hungary and Austria were fifty-two were artificial concoctions. Artificial coloring matter and excessive proportions of water were found in many of the samples. Some of the samples were adulterated with Vienna beer glycerine. Of lard, seventy-two had traces of arsenic or copper, besides injurious flavoring and perfuming ingredients. Ground coffee and black pepper, and other articles of grocery. Even bread was badly adulterated.

The Jeannette search expedition to the Arctic ocean is expected to sail from San Francisco soon. It will be remembered that when the Jeannette sailed, her commander arranged with the navy department to leave records of his cruise at certain points. One of the points was the southeast corner of Wrangle island, and the first stop on the search will probably be made there about the first of August.

If no message should be found at that point, the expedition will proceed to Herald island in the hope of finding there some trace of the missing steamer. The search along the coast of these two islands will probably take two months, when the expedition will return. The searching party will then find a secure harbor at Wrangle island, and if this is not possible, cross over to Siberia and go into winter quarters there. During the winter sledging parties will be organized and sent out in search of news of the Jeannette. Captain Berry, who will command the Helen and Mary, will be governed entirely by the information he may receive after reaching the Arctic regions. His orders are not to stay north more than one winter, but to proceed to the south after spring opens in 1882, and return to San Francisco.

It is proposed to hold in London during the first week of next August an international medical congress, and the arrangements are already sufficiently advanced to warrant the belief that it will be the largest and most important gathering of the kind ever held. Four thousand invitations have been sent out to medical men in all parts of the world, and the responses indicate that at least half this number will attend. Four thousand of the most eminent men in the profession in England are taking an active interest in the proposed congress, which will be presided over by Sir James Paget, and at once of the queen and the emperor have consented to be patrons. Four general addresses will be given by a number of men of distinguished international reputation, representing France, Germany, America and England. Professor Huxley, who is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, as well as a man of science, has accepted the responsibility of delivering the English address. In the vast range of topics which the discussion and papers will embrace, perhaps none will excite a livelier interest than that of military surgery and medicine. The chief subjects under this

head will be the hygiene of armies and fleets, the health of soldiers at home and abroad, and the best means of extending to the wounded and the injured the most recent improvement in the treatment of wounds and injuries by what is called the antiseptic method.

FASTING FORTY-FIVE DAYS.

How Miss Hattie Duell's Strange Life-Terminated—A Woman Who Fasted Forty-Five Days and Died—Not Tired For Nearly Seven Weeks.

A dispatch from Iowa city, Ia., says: Miss Hattie Duell, whose remarkable fast had continued forty-seven days, died on Sunday night. Her friends and relatives, who for some time had been anxiously expecting her death, were at her bedside. In the morning, her pulse was imperceptible and her respiration thirty-five to the minute. She had not drunk any water during the last twenty-four hours, as it seemed to make her sick. Her last drink of water had been a glass of milk. Even in the morning she evinced some strength and was able to communicate with her friends by means of her fingers and a stick. She even reached out her hand to a small drawer in a bureau, which stood near her bed. She was asked if she was not hungry and did not want something to eat, and answered both questions negatively. She had been in a comatose condition all night, but in the morning her mental powers were clear and unaffected, and she seemed fully to comprehend all that was going on about her. Her last words were, "I am surrounded by friends and relatives, as I died."

Miss Duell was a spinster, fifty-two years of age. Her sister married Dr. B. H. Duell, a physician, and in their family Miss Duell had lived many years. During nearly the whole of this long period she has been in invalid and confined to her bed. Her complaint was nervous prostration, but it was not until she was nearly sixty years of age that she was regarded as eccentric, no suspicion was ever entertained of her sanity. One of her last habits was to eat nothing but bread and butter, and she was very fond of talking to nobody, and calling for a slate and pencil, continued thereafter to make these her sole medium of communication with her friends. Her condition was such that she was constantly taking place in the history of the world, and she was very fond of talking to nobody, and calling for a slate and pencil, continued thereafter to make these her sole medium of communication with her friends.

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